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Mercury Monitoring Goals
- Characterize current baseline levels of ambient, speciated Hg in New York
- Evaluate future changes in anthropogenic emissions (e.g., Clean Air Mercury Rule)
- Augment current Hg monitoring in New York
- Potential source attribution in conjunction with local winds and air parcel back trajectories
- Deployed at DEC continuous air monitoring (CAM) site in Rochester

Observations, August – November, 2004

High Hg(2) is moderately correlated with high SO₂, possibly indicating the effects of coal burning

Case Study: September 4, 2004
- Afternoon mercury concentrations were high: Hg(0) = 3.79 ng m⁻³, Hg(2) = 157 pg m⁻³, Hg(p) = 47.5 pg m⁻³; highest Hg(2) and Hg(p) during the measurement period
- Major coal burning sources located within ~15 km to the northwest of the Rochester CAM site
- Maximum hourly PM₂.₅ = 55 µg m⁻³, SO₂ = 35 ppb
- Surface winds shifted from west to northeast during the afternoon; possible re-circulation of polluted air?

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